814 basic liberties of the individual. The other one, Henrik Gabriel Porthan, a professor at the University of Turku called the "Father of Finnish History," was the first to study the history of Finland separately from that of Sweden. Porthan was the beginner of many other branches of national science as well, e. g. of the study of Finnish language and folklore, and his influence on posterity was enormous. As a result of Porthan's activities scientific research in Finland still is concentrated on the study of subjects relating to Finland and her own people. The founder of Finno-Ugric linguistic research was Matias Aleksanteri Castren, who established the internal kinship relationships within this language family. Folkloristic research began with Julius and Kaarle Krohn, father and son, who

created the geographic-comparative method and made Finland the pioneer country in this field. In modern Finland work is carried on in these and in all other fields of science, and a number of Finns have achieved international fame for their achievements in geology, forestry, mathematics, and biochemistry. Lack of capital is hampering the work of many talented men and women, although state support and the contributions of cultural funds have been of great help. A considerable number of Finnish scholars, however, have left the country to teach in foreign universities.

It is impossible in Finland to make a living solely in scholarly or artistic activity--except for the dozen or so members of the Academy of Finland. Some kind of a profession is inevitable, and many of the most prominent scholars